



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>7</sup> :</b> <b>H04N 7/24, 7/52</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 00/14967</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 16 March 2000 (16.03.00)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/EP99/06417 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 31 August 1999 (31.08.99) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 98202942.3      2 September 1998 (02.09.98)      EP <b>(71) Applicant:</b> KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V. [NL/NL]; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL). <b>(72) Inventors:</b> LINNARTZ, Johan, P., M., G.; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). TALSTRA, Johan, C.; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). KALKER, Antonius, A., C., M.; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). BAILLEUL, Nicolas; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). <b>(74) Agent:</b> SCHMITZ, Herman, J., R.; Internationaal Octrooibureau B.V., Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> VIDEO SIGNAL TRANSMISSION  <pre> graph LR     Vorg[V<sub>org</sub>] --&gt; S1(( ))     S1 --&gt; S10[10]     S1 --&gt; S14[14]     S10 --&gt; ENC12[ENC 12]     S14 --&gt; ENC13[ENC 13]     ENC12 -- V<sub>mod</sub> --&gt; B16[16]     ENC13 --&gt; B15[15]     B11[11] --&gt; B15     B15 -- V<sub>aux</sub> --&gt; B16     MARK --&gt; S10     0 --&gt; S14       </pre>		
<b>(57) Abstract</b>  <p>This invention relates to the generation of an MPEG video stream, which contains several slightly different programs, each with approximately the same content. The MPEG stream is constructed in such a manner that a simple transcoder can effectively select one of the programs. This is achieved by storing the differences relative to the default program in selected user data fields. The transcoder is little more than an MPEG bit stream parser, which replaces the bits corresponding to a selected set of macroblocks by the replacement data stored in the user data fields. A standard MPEG decoder without any knowledge of the embedded user data fields will simply extract the default program. One application of the invention relates to broadcasting of a television program with and without a logo, or a commercial with and without a public warning. Another application relates to copy-protection schemes. In such a scheme, the default program contains a ticket indicating that the contents may be copied once. Upon recording, this ticket is removed and replaced by the content accommodated in the user data field.</p>		

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

Video signal transmission.

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a method and an arrangement for transmitting video signals. The method comprises the steps of receiving an image of an original video signal, modifying an image area of said image to create a modified video signal, and transmitting the modified video signal. The invention also relates to methods and arrangements for receiving,  
5 decoding and transcoding such video signals.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A method as defined in the opening paragraph is generally known and applied, inter alia, by television networks that modify an image area of an original video signal to  
10 include a visible logo. The logo identifies the broadcasting station or content owner. A useful property of the logo is that it remains visible after recording and thus assists in identifying illegal copies of home-recorded broadcast video material.

## OBJECT AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 It is an object of the invention to provide a method of transmitting video signals, which renders further advantages and new applications possible.

To this end, the method in accordance with the invention includes the step of transmitting an auxiliary signal defining replacement video information for said image area of the modified video signal. Herewith it is achieved that receivers or transcoders can easily  
20 remove a logo or other mark which has been visibly attached to a video signal, replace said logo or mark by the replacement video information, and reproduce or retransmit the thus obtained video signal. Preferably, the replacement video information is the image area of the original signal. This allows the receivers or transcoders to undo the modification of the image and reconstruct the original video signal.

25 The invention allows television program providers to simultaneously transmit slightly different versions of a television program in an effective manner as one physical signal. Signal distributors located at head-ends of cable networks may select one of the versions for further distribution. For example, TV programs with a logo are distributed to first recipients, whereas the same content without the logo is distributed to other recipients.

Another example is the distribution of commercials with and without a public warning. Some countries require that such a warning be shown on screen if the advertised product is potentially dangerous to public health.

It is to be noted that a method of transmitting an original video signal and an auxiliary signal defining replacement video information for an image area thereof is known per se. For example, it is known to transmit a video signal along with subtitles accommodated in an auxiliary teletext data signal. Teletext receivers can display the subtitles, thereby replacing the original video information in an image area. The invention differs from this known method in that the main or "default" signal (which is understood to mean the signal which is reproduced by conventional receivers) is the modified signal. This renders it possible to assign a certain meaning to the signal modification, for example, an authorization to copy the video program, which is processed by all receivers, irrespective of whether or not they have provisions to undo the signal modification.

The invention is particularly useful if the original video signal is available in encoded form, for example, as an MPEG bitstream, and the modified signal is to be retransmitted in encoded form. In such an embodiment, in which the video signal is encoded into a channel bitstream and the image area is represented by a sub-series of bits, the replacement video information is preferably similarly encoded and represented by a substantially same number of bits as the modified image area. Stuffing bits may be inserted in either the modified signal or the auxiliary signal to achieve this. A receiver or transcoder can then simply replace the sub-series representing the sub-image by the auxiliary signal bits without any danger of causing buffer overflow or underflow problems in a subsequent decoder. The auxiliary signal is preferably accommodated in user data fields of the bitstream so that conventional (MPEG) decoders ignore this signal.

If the video signal is predictively encoded, the sub-images are advantageously accommodated in pictures which are not referred to by other pictures. For example, if the signal is encoded in accordance with the MPEG video compression standard, the sub-image is preferably accommodated in B-pictures only. This embodiment simplifies both the encoding and the decoding process considerably because the same I-pictures and P-pictures are used as reference, irrespective of whether the original or the modified video signal is to be (de-)coded.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a schematic diagram of an arrangement for transmitting video signals in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 2 shows the format of the output signal of the arrangement which is shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows a schematic diagram of an arrangement for removing the mark and decoding or retransmitting the original video signal in accordance with the invention.

5 Fig. 4 shows a flow chart of operations that are performed by a control circuit which is shown in Fig. 3.

Figs. 5 and 6 show schematic diagrams of applications of the invention.

## DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

10 Fig. 1 shows a schematic diagram of an arrangement for transmitting video signals in accordance with the invention. The arrangement receives an original video signal  $V_{org}$ , which is applied to a first input terminal of an input selection switch 10, and a mark M, for example, a logo or a copy protection identifier, which is applied to a second input terminal of said switch. The selection switch 10 is controlled by a size and position control circuit 11  
15 which determines the size and position of an image area in which the original video signal is to be replaced by the mark M. The selection switch 10 applies the selected video signal to a main MPEG encoder 12 to obtain an encoded modified signal  $V_{mod}$ .

The arrangement further comprises an auxiliary MPEG encoder 13 for encoding the original video signal image area, which is not included in the modified signal  $V_{mod}$ . In the  
20 Figure, this is achieved by a second selection switch 14, which is also controlled by the size and position control circuit 11 and applies the original video signal  $V_{org}$  to the second encoder 13 when the first encoder 12 encodes the mark. The MPEG encoders 12 and 13 include a bit rate control circuit (not shown) so as to produce substantially the same number of bits for the mark and the original video signal image area.

25 The output of the second MPEG encoder 13 and data defining the size and position of the image area are multiplexed by a multiplexer 15 to form an encoded auxiliary video signal  $V_{aux}$ . The preferred embodiment of the arrangement further comprises a data embedding circuit 16 for accommodating the encoded auxiliary video signal  $V_{aux}$  in user data fields of the "main" MPEG bitstream representing the modified signal  $V_{mod}$ . Thus, if the  
30 composite output bitstream of the arrangement is applied to a conventional MPEG decoder (which ignores user data fields), only the modified video signal will be decoded and the video image with the mark will be reproduced.

The embodiment of the arrangement for transmitting video signals, which is shown in Fig. 1, receives the original video signal in the pixel domain. This is not necessary.

In Applicant's previously filed European patent applications 98400759.1 (PHF 98.544) and 98400802.9 (PHF 98.546) arrangements are proposed for inserting a logo in an already MPEG encoded video signal without requiring expensive full decoding of the bit stream. In accordance with this invention, the original bits of the macroblocks at the location of the logo are saved and added to the bit stream in the form of user data fields.

Fig. 2 shows the format of the output signal of the arrangement for transmitting video signals. The output signal comprises a sequence of encoded macroblocks 20 representing the original video signal. A subsequence of macroblocks 21 represents the image area containing the mark. Numeral 22 denotes a user data field USR which is accommodated in the bitstream. This field USR comprises a header 23 and a sequence of encoded macroblocks 24 representing the original video image part. More particularly, the header 23 includes:

- A start code SC to identify the start of a user data field. The MPEG standard provides the hexadecimal code 0000 01B2 for this purpose.
- A replacement identifier RI to identify that the user data field includes video replacement data.
- A number W2, which indicates the size of the user data field.
- A number W3 defining the address of the first macroblock of the image area.
- A number W4 indicating the length in bytes of the sequence of macroblocks, including stuffing bytes for alignment purposes.

Fig. 3 shows a schematic diagram of an arrangement for removing the mark from the modified signal in accordance with the invention. The arrangement receives the encoded composite video signal described above. The signal is applied to a control circuit 30, a buffer 31, and a first input terminal of a selection switch 32. The buffer output is connected to the second input terminal of the selection switch. The control circuit 30 controls writing and reading of the buffer 31 through control lines RW. The circuit also controls the state of the selection switch 32 through a select line S.

The operation of the arrangement is defined by a sequence of operational steps that are performed by the control circuit 30. Fig. 4 shows a flowchart of these operations. In a step 40, the control circuit controls the selection switch 32 to select the first (S=1) input terminal. In this state of the switch, the macroblocks 20 (see Fig. 2) representing the original video signal outside the modified image area are directly applied to the output of the arrangement. In a step 41, the control circuit checks the bitstream for the occurrence of the start code SC which identifies the start of a user data field. If the start code has been detected,

the control circuit reads the replacement identifier RI in a step 42 and checks whether RI identifies that the user data field contains video replacement data. If that is not the case, the circuit returns to the step 40 and awaits a next occurrence of the start code.

If RI identifies that the user data field contains video replacement data, the control circuit reads the numbers W2, W3 and W4 in a step 43. Then, in a step 44, the control circuit stores the macroblocks representing the original video contents of the image area (24 in Fig. 2) in the buffer 30. The number of bytes to be stored in the buffer is determined by W4. Note that the buffer is fairly small because the image area covers a few macroblocks only. During this operation of writing video data in the buffer, the control circuit may optionally fill the user data field in the output bitstream with arbitrary data. The user data field is not removed so as to guarantee that a subsequent decoder input buffer does not overflow or underflow.

In a step 45, the control circuit detects the end of the user data field on the basis of the field size W2. The control circuit then continues in a step 46 in which it pass the received macroblocks to the output through the first (S=1) input terminal of the switch, until the first macroblock of the modified image area (21 in Fig. 2) is received. To this end, the current macroblock address is compared with the start address of the image area as defined by the number W3 in a step 47.

In a step 48, the control circuit controls the selection switch 32 to select the second (S=2) input terminal so that the buffer contents is applied to the output. As a result thereof, the macroblocks representing the modified image area are replaced by the macroblocks representing the original video image. The number of bytes to be replaced is defined by W4. If all bytes have been read from the buffer (step 49), the control circuit returns to the initial step 40 to pass the rest of the input stream (S=1) until a user data field with replacement video is found again.

The arrangement shown in Fig. 3 removes the mark from the modified video signal by simply replacing the macroblocks representing the modified image area by the replacement video macroblocks accommodated in user data fields. It will be appreciated that this simple replace operation is performed successfully if the MPEG decoder does not use the relevant macroblocks as reference for decoding other pictures. For this reason, the mark is preferably inserted in B-pictures only. Alternatively, the relevant macroblocks are autonomously (intra) encoded, irrespective of the picture type.

Fig. 5 shows a schematic diagram of an application of the invention. In this application, a video program with a logo is broadcast in a first reception area and the same

program without the logo is broadcast in a second environment. At the signal originating end, the system comprises an arrangement 50 which receives the original video signal and the logo. The arrangement 50 inserts the logo in the video signal in a manner as described before with reference to Fig. 1. That is, the output signal is an MPEG encoded version of the modified signal but also includes the original contents of the replaced image area as an auxiliary signal. The output signal is distributed to a first broadcast station 51 which broadcasts the signal without further processing. MPEG receivers receiving the signal from this station reproduce the video image with the logo. The signal from arrangement 50 is also distributed to a second broadcast station 51. This station comprises an arrangement 53 for removing the logo as described above with reference to Fig. 3. The second station thus broadcasts the same program without the logo.

Another application of the invention relates to copy protection. In Applicant's previously filed European patent applications 97200165.5 (PHN 16.210) and 97201470.8 (PHN 16.372), a copy protection scheme has been proposed which allows video contents to be copied once. Such a copy once scheme allows television programs to be recorded for later reproduction (time shift), but prohibits the making of higher generation copies. In this scheme, two signals are used:

- An embedded watermark W to identify that the content is copy protected. The watermark can not be removed and indicates that the content may not be copied unless another mark T is present.
- The mark T (hereinafter referred to as ticket) which is added to the content and which is to be removed upon making a (first) copy.

Fig. 6 shows a schematic diagram of a system to illustrate an advantageous copy protection scheme. In an arrangement 60, corresponding to the arrangement which is shown in Fig. 1, the ticket T is added to an original video signal  $V_{org}$  in the form of a particular modification of a given image area. The ticket is, for example, a particular pattern of high chrominance frequencies in a few of the lower or upper lines of the television image. Such a ticket survives analog as well as digital transmission, is visible but does not substantially disturb the image, and does not survive recording by conventional video recorders. A transmitter 61 broadcasts the modified signal as well as the auxiliary signal defining replacement video for the modified image area, in a format as described above with reference to Fig. 2.

The signal from transmitter 61 is received by a conventional receiving system comprising a tuner 62, a conventional set top box (MPEG decoder) 63, and a conventional



analog video recorder 64. The MPEG decoder decodes the modified signal including the ticket and applies it to the video recorder in a conventional analog (RGB or YUV) signal format. Because the ticket contains high chrominance frequencies that are not recorded, the ticket is removed from the copy.

5           The signal from transmitter 61 is also received by a novel receiving system comprising a tuner 65, a set top box 66, and a digital versatile disc (DVD) recorder 67. The novel set top box 66 comprises an arrangement 661 corresponding to the arrangement which is shown in Fig. 3. This arrangement removes the ticket T from the received signal and replaces it by the contents (preferably, the original video image area) accommodated in the user data  
10   field. As already described above with reference to Fig. 3, the size of the MPEG stream is not changed thereby, so that virtual buffer regulations are complied with. As the ticket information is no longer needed, and its presence even creates a security risk, the user data field is preferably filled with arbitrary data.

          The signal processed by the arrangement 661 is then recorded on the DVD  
15   recorder 67, either directly (if the recorder accepts the MPEG signal format) or via a conventional MPEG decoder 663. The DVD recorder is of a type which records an applied signal only if it is accompanied by a record enable control signal RE. This signal is generated by a ticket detection circuit 663 and applied to the recorder through a secure communication link 68, for example, an IEEE 1394 bus.

20           The system shown in Fig. 6 prohibits making next generation copies of recorded material. An MPEG encoded program recorded on DVD can be re-applied to the set top box 66 and reproduced through the MPEG decoder 663. However, the program can not be recorded anymore because the ticket T has been removed. Similar considerations apply to the making of high quality (digital) copies of recordings made by the conventional video recorder  
25   64. Because the ticket is absent from on the first generation copy, digital copying on new equipment such as DVD recorder 67 is not possible.

          In summary, the generation of an MPEG video stream is disclosed, which contains several slightly different programs, each with approximately the same content. The MPEG stream is constructed in such a manner that a simple transcoder can effectively select  
30   one of the programs. This is achieved by storing the differences relative to the default program in selected user data fields. The transcoder is little more than an MPEG bit stream parser, which replaces the bits corresponding to a selected set of macroblocks by the replacement data stored in the user data fields. A standard MPEG decoder without any knowledge of the embedded user data fields will simply extract the default program.

## CLAIMS:

1. A method of transmitting video signals, comprising the steps of:
  - receiving an image of an original video signal;
  - modifying an image area of said image to create a modified video signal;
  - 5 – transmitting the modified video signal;characterized in that the method includes the step of transmitting an auxiliary signal defining replacement video information for said image area of the modified video signal.
- 10 2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said replacement video information is the image area of the original signal.
3. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the auxiliary signal further includes data defining the position and/or size of the replacement video information.
- 15 4. A method as claimed in claim 1, in which the video signal is encoded into a bitstream and the image area is represented by a sub-series of bits, characterized in that the replacement video information is similarly encoded and represented by a substantially same number of bits as the modified image area.
- 20 5. A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the auxiliary signal is accommodated in user data fields of the bitstream.
6. A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the video signal is predictively encoded and the step of modifying is applied to pictures which are not referred to by other  
25 pictures.
7. A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the modification of the image area identifies copy protection status information.
- 30 8. A method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the image is modified in such a manner that the modified video signal pattern is not reproduced upon playback by conventional analog video recorders.
9. An arrangement for transmitting a video signal, comprising:

- means for receiving an image of an original video signal;
- means for modifying an image area of said image to create a modified video signal;
- means for transmitting the modified video signal;

characterized in that the arrangement includes means for transmitting an auxiliary signal

- 5 defining a sub-image to replace the modified image area of the modified video signal.

10. A method of decoding a digital video signal, comprising the steps of:

- receiving a main bitstream representing an image of a video signal;
- receiving an auxiliary bitstream representing replacement video information for an image
- 10 area of said image;
- replacing a sub-series of bits of said first bitstream representing said image area by said replacement video information to obtain a modified bitstream; and
- decoding said modified bitstream.

15 11. A method of transcoding a digital video signal, comprising the steps of:

- receiving a main bitstream representing an image of a video signal;
- receiving an auxiliary bitstream representing replacement video information for an image
- area of said image;
- replacing a sub-series of bits of said first bitstream representing said image area by said
- 20 replacement video information to obtain a modified bitstream; and
- transmitting said modified bitstream.

12. A method as claimed in claim 10 or 11, wherein the auxiliary bitstream is accommodated in user data fields of the first bitstream.

25

13. A method as claimed in claim 10 or 11, further comprising the step of deriving the position and/or size of said image area from data included in the auxiliary bitstream.

14. A method as claimed in claim 11, further comprising the steps of:

- 30 - determining whether the image area represented by said sub-series of bits of said first bitstream identifies copy protection status information; and
- enabling recording of the modified bitstream if said determination is positive.

15. An arrangement for decoding a digital video signal, comprising:

- means for receiving a main bitstream representing an image of a the video signal;
- means for receiving an auxiliary bitstream representing replacement video information for an image area of said image;
- means for replacing a sub-series of bits of said first bitstream representing said image area
- 5 by said replacement video information to obtain a modified bitstream; and
- means for decoding said modified bitstream.

16. An arrangement for transcoding a digital video signal, comprising:

- means for receiving a main bitstream representing an image of a the video signal;
- 10 - means for receiving an auxiliary bitstream representing replacement video information for an image area of said image;
- means for replacing a sub-series of bits of said first bitstream representing said image area by said replacement video information to obtain a modified bitstream; and
- means for transmitting said modified bitstream.

15

17. An arrangement as claimed in claim 16, further comprising:

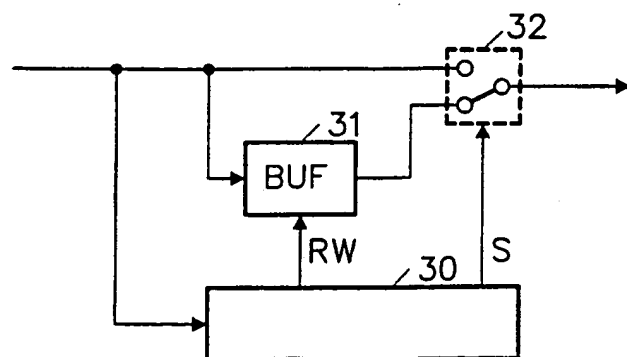
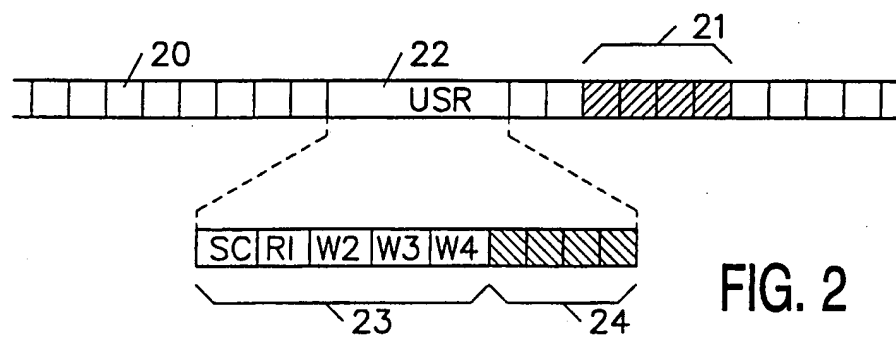
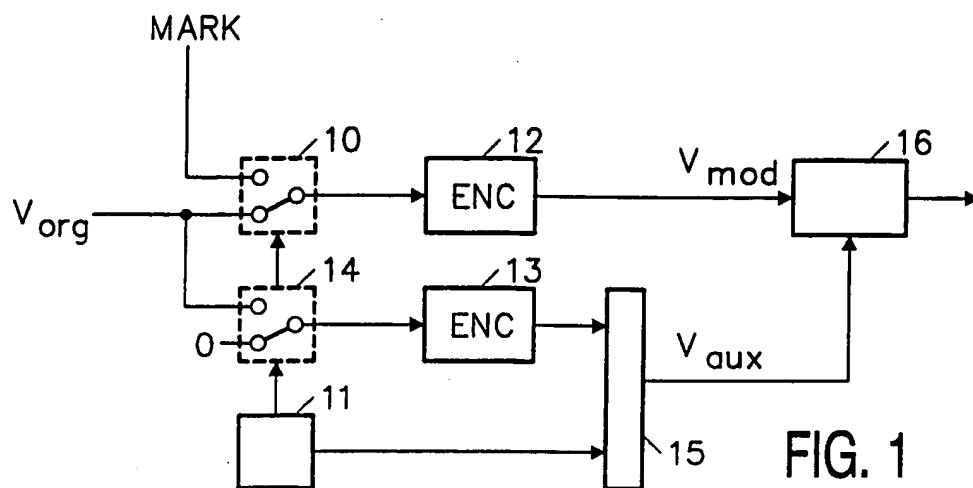
- means for determining whether the image area represented by said sub-series of bits of said first bitstream identifies copy protection status information; and
- means for enabling recording of the modified bitstream if said determination is positive.

20

18. A video signal, comprising:

- a main bitstream representing an image of the video signal, an image area of said video signal being encoded into a sub-series of bits;
- an auxiliary bitstream representing replacement video information for said image area, the
- 25 replacement video information being encoded in a similar manner, and represented by a substantially same number of bits as said sub-series.

1/3



2/3

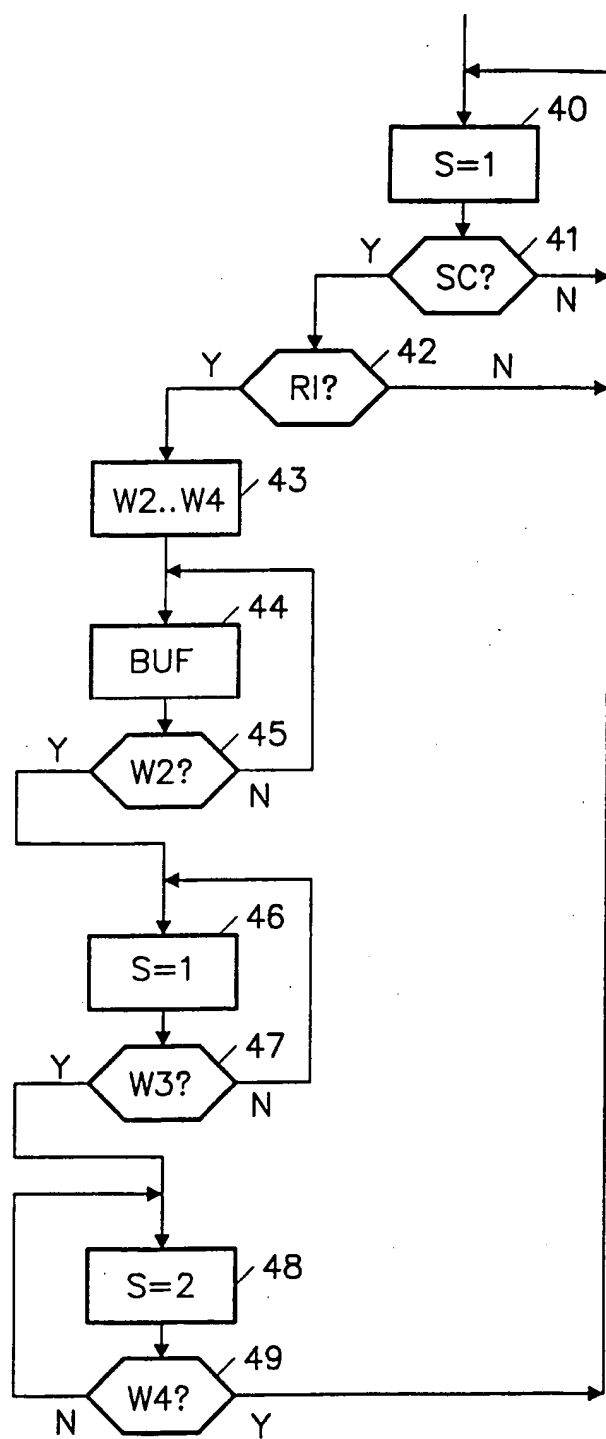


FIG. 4

3/3

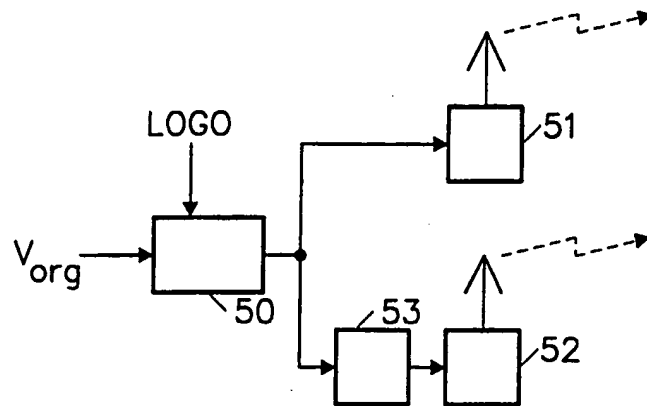


FIG. 5

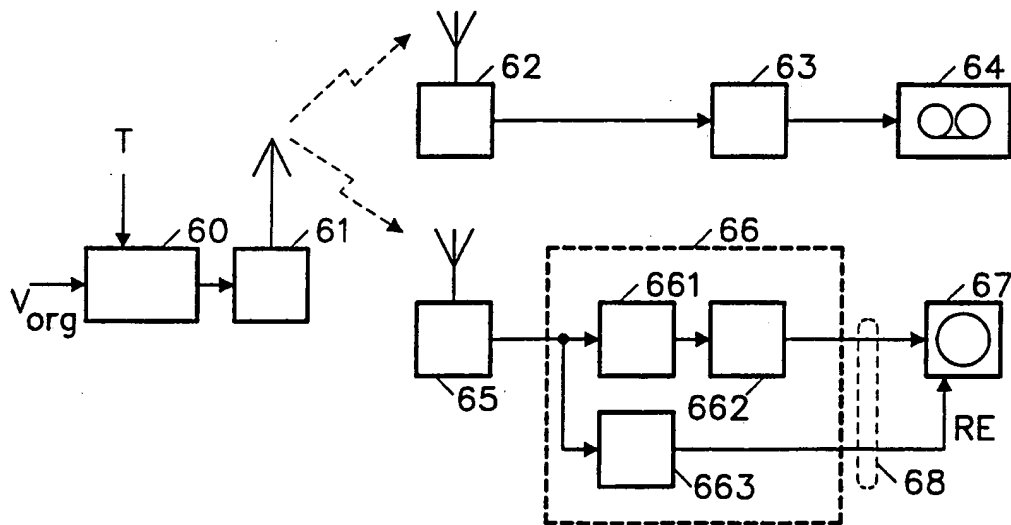


FIG. 6

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern Application No

PCT/EP 99/06417

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
IPC 7 H04N7/24 H04N7/52

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 7 H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 96 19077 A (PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV ;PHILIPS NORDEN AB (SE)) 20 June 1996 (1996-06-20) abstract figures 4,6 claims 1-4,7 --- -/--	1-18



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 November 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

29/11/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA  
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Berbain, F



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 99/06417

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DUTTA S ET AL: "Smart video streams: 101 uses of the user data field in MPEG" CONFERENCE RECORD OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ASILOMAR CONFERENCE ON SIGNALS, SYSTEMS AND COMPUTERS, CONFERENCE RECORD OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ASILOMAR CONFERENCE ON SIGNALS, SYSTEMS AND COMPUTERS, PACIFIC GROVE, CA, USA, 30 OCT.-2 NOV. 1995, pages 1462-1466 vol.2, XP002123091 1996, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, USA ISBN: 0-8186-7370-2 paragraph '0003! ---	1-18
A	WO 96 38008 A (HORTON RAYMOND SCOTT ;THOMSON CONSUMER ELECTRONICS (US)) 28 November 1996 (1996-11-28) abstract figure 1 ---	1-18
A	EP 0 498 617 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD) 12 August 1992 (1992-08-12) abstract column 9, line 15 -column 10, line 9 -----	1-18

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 99/06417

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9619077 A	20-06-1996	AU 701684 B	04-02-1999
		AU 4504096 A	03-07-1996
		BR 9506773 A	30-09-1997
		CA 2183257 A	20-06-1996
		CN 1145152 A	12-03-1997
		EP 0745307 A	04-12-1996
		JP 9509552 T	22-09-1997
WO 9638008 A	28-11-1996	AU 699288 B	26-11-1998
		AU 5796596 A	11-12-1996
		BR 9609122 A	23-02-1999
		CN 1191655 A	26-08-1998
		DE 69603726 D	16-09-1999
		EP 0829170 A	18-03-1998
		ES 2134616 T	01-10-1999
		JP 11505985 T	25-05-1999
		US 5969770 A	19-10-1999
EP 0498617 A	12-08-1992	JP 5207411 A	13-08-1993
		JP 2679507 B	19-11-1997
		JP 5109239 A	30-04-1993
		DE 69225346 D	10-06-1998
		DE 69225346 T	03-09-1998
		JP 2822743 B	11-11-1998
		JP 5056394 A	05-03-1993
		KR 9605945 B	03-05-1996
		US 5959796 A	28-09-1999
		US 5479299 A	26-12-1993